

The Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

The New Park To Be Formally Opened

EVERYBODY EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT

SPEECHES BY MAYOR WRIGHT AND PRESIDENT HARMS.

The Park Is One Proposition on Which All Our People Should Unite.

The formal opening of the park will be on Friday evening of this week. Every man, woman and child in Newberry should go out for this occasion. It would be nice to have a number of our friends from the country to come in and help in the celebration of this event.

It means more for Newberry than many of us realize. It means a playground for the children. It means a pleasant place for the young people to spend an hour or two each day. It means a place where the tired mothers may go and recreate.

The gates will be thrown open at 7 o'clock so that the children may enjoy the evening and take part in the early exercises of this great event.

At 9 o'clock Mayor Z. F. Wright and President J. Henry Harms will make short addresses.

These exercises are under the direction of the civic league and while we are enjoying the event it is the plan to serve cake and ice cream, so as to raise a little money to help further beautify the park, and while the money is being raised the plan gives those who attend something for their money.

The cream and cake is to be a voluntary offering from the ladies of the town. The ladies in charge request the statement that all cakes be sent on cardboard and not on plates, so that there may be no plates to return. The ice cream to be sent in churns with the names of the owner on each churn, and it is also requested that the dashers be removed from the churns, and all churns will be returned the next day. All refreshments to be sent to the park by 6 o'clock on Friday evening and there will be some one there to receive them. All candies that may be contributed to be sent to the residence of Mrs. J. Y. McFall on Thursday morning. Follow these instructions and there will be no trouble in having churns returned and every one should consider it a privilege to contribute something.

We are also requested to state that a committee has been appointed to place several names in nomination for the park and that those who are present on Friday evening will be allowed to vote on the name at ten cents the vote.

The point we are trying to emphasize is that it is desired that all the people of Newberry attend this formal opening of the park. There should be at least 5,000 people on the grounds that evening and a small silver offering from each would help to enlarge and further improve the place.

The Rev. Mr. Kerr In Demand.

The Rev. Edgar D. Kerr received a letter from Dr. J. P. Dobyns, president of the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., stating that "your name has been sent me with the suggestion that you might be in a position to accept an appointment in this university as professor of Greek." Mr. Kerr, having already accepted a professorship in the Columbia Theological seminary, could not consider the suggestion as contained in the letter of Mr. Dobyns. The suggestion that Mr. Kerr would be suitable as a professor in the University at Clarksville shows the high estimation in which he is held, as the president of that institution says in his letter that there are a good many applicants for the position, which Mr. Kerr could get by simply consenting to the use of his name.

We are glad that Mr. Kerr will not go so far away from Newberry.

Two Vessels Torpedoed.

London, July 10.—The steamship Clio (presumably Italian) and the Norwegian steamer Nordaas were torpedoed and sunk today by German submarines.

CAPITAL COMMENT AND NOTES ON LIVE TOPICS

HEARING ON GRANT EXTRADITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Tax Commission in Court—Isen-hower Applies For Bail—The 6 Cotton Situation.

(By John K. Aull.)

Special to The Herald and News.

Columbia, July 12.—Attorney General Thos. H. Peeples and Solicitor George Bell Timmerman have returned from Harrisburg, Pa., where they went to appear before the governor of that State in a case whose developments have been watched with a great deal of interest not only in South Carolina, but throughout the country.

In 1913, Governor Cole L. Blease issued a requisition upon the chief executive of Pennsylvania, Governor J. K. Tener for the return to this State of a negro, Joe Grant, alias Fred Brown, charged with murder committed in Edgefield county nearly ten years ago, the negro at the time of the issuance of the requisition having just been located in Pennsylvania. Grant, represented by negro attorneys, fought the requisition, alleging that he could not get a fair trial in South Carolina, the sum and substance of his contention being that South Carolina was a lawless State, where negroes were lynched and had no legal rights, and the famous address of Governor Blease before the conference of governors at Richmond in December, 1912, was cited in the record as evidence of this contention. Governor Tener, who was present at the Richmond conference and heard the address of Governor Blease, after a hearing in the Grant case honored the requisition of Governor Blease and issued his extradition warrant for the return of Grant to this State. Grant's attorneys then carried the case through all the courts of the land, in every one of which the requisition of Governor Blease and the action of Governor Tener were sustained, the final decision being rendered by the supreme court of the United States.

In the meantime Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania was succeeded by Governor Brumbaugh and Governor Blease of South Carolina was succeeded by Governor Richard I. Manning.

After the decision of the supreme court of the United States Governor Brumbaugh revoked the extradition warrant issued by his predecessor, Governor Tener, the alleged lawlessness of South Carolina and the denial of rights to negroes being urged by Grant's attorneys, the Winnsboro affair being cited as evidence.

Attorney General Peeples and Governor Manning requested that this State be given a hearing, which was granted by Governor Brumbaugh last week, and he reserved his decision. So here we have a case in which the plea of lawlessness in South Carolina during the administration of Governor Blease was overruled by the then governor of Pennsylvania, and the same plea sustained by the now governor of Pennsylvania during the administration of Governor Manning.

Of course, the plea in this case that Grant would probably be lynched, and would not be given a fair trial in South Carolina, was untenable during the administration of Governor Blease, and is untenable during the administration of Governor Manning. Until the case gained national attention by the fight against extradition very few people had ever heard of the case, and the negro could have been brought back to South Carolina and tried without attracting any more attention than any other case in the "ordinary run of criminality," as a prominent member of the Newberry bar would say. But it is interesting to speculate upon what the newspaper comment would have been had the case been reversed, and the extradition warrant granted by Pennsylvania during the administration of Governor Manning and revoked during the administration of

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Newberry Is To Have A Three-Day Chautauqua

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

SEASON TICKETS WILL BE ADULTS \$1.50, CHILDREN \$1.00.

Guarantors Have Elected Officers—July 28th, 29th and 30th the Days.

Newberry is to have a chautauqua the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. It will be a "booster" chautauqua; that is, it will be a time for getting together for a season of recreation and good fellowship and better acquaintance—all looking to a better town and country. The program has not been completed; but enough has been done toward it to give the following general outline:

July 28th—10:30, farmers' institute, with addresses by county, State and national experts; 3 p. m., lecture on "The New Agriculture," by Dr. Frank B. Vrooman; 4 o'clock, concert by the Bessie Leigh Concert company; 8:15 p. m., concert and entertainment by the Bessie Leigh company; 9 p. m., lecture, "Armageddon and After," a story of the great war, by Dr. Frank B. Vrooman.

July 29, Educational Day—10:30 a. m., addresses by local, State and national educational leaders; 3 p. m., 45 minutes of fun and magic with the Mysterious Milburns; 8:45 p. m., impersonations, stories, recitations, grave and gay, by Chas. B. Hanford, the famous actor; 8:15 p. m., magical illusions and prestidigitatorial performance by the Mysterious Milburns; 9 p. m., grand scenes from Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies, by Chas. B. Hanford, the celebrated tragedian.

July 30th, Town Boosters' Day—Addresses on boosting "the Old Home Town," by city, State and national leaders (all citizens will be requested to close their places of business and unite in boosting our town on that day); 3 p. m., grand concert by the Lyric Glee club; 3:45 p. m., lecture, "Visions and Ideals," by Dr. J. W. Frizzell, chautauqua director; 8:15 p. m., lecture, "Some Twentieth Century Problems," by Dr. J. W. Frizzell; 9 p. m., concert and entertainment by the Lyric Glee club.

The price of tickets for the entire three days is \$1.50; children \$1.00.

The guarantors are Z. F. Wright, C. C. Schumpert, Chas. P. Barre, C. E. Summer, W. H. Wallace, M. L. Spearman, Jno. B. Mayes, J. Henry Harms, Jno. C. Goggans, B. C. Matthews, E. H. Aull, Eugene S. Blease, H. L. Parr, J. W. Morris. At a meeting of the guarantors on Thursday evening the following officers were elected: J. Henry Harms, president; B. C. Matthews, vice president; Chas. P. Barre, treasurer; W. H. Wallace, secretary. The officers were authorized to go ahead and make all the arrangements. It has been decided that whatever profit is made by the entertainment over and above expenses will be given to the improvement of the new park. The young people of the town will be called on to assist in putting the thing through, and every person in city and county is asked to do what he can to make it a big success.

THE IDLER

The reporter has been requested to ask this question: "Where was 'The Idler' that he didn't speak in Friday's paper?" This is from the issue of The Herald and News of Tuesday. Now, that's fine, isn't it? I'm just tickled to death. Just to think that I am of sufficient importance that some one misses me when I'm not there. O, my, how awfully delightful is the thought. If I wasn't bomb proof against the blandishments (is that a good word?) of these awfully good and smart people my head might puff up like some I've seen, but, you know, I've heard so many delightful and pleasant things about my noble self that a little thing like this only pleases without giving any of the bad symptoms which some-

times follow compliments. Of course, this is a compliment, and I appreciate it more than words can convey (that's the formal way to say it, I believe) and I sometimes pray for a better vocabulary of good and expressive adjectives so that I might say a whole lot of words and nothing else, but I haven't got it and so there you are. Now, really and truly I was right here. Can't get away. Wish I could. The article printed Friday was written for Tuesday, but somehow the editor held it out and I know it was a whole lot better than a lot of stuff that he did print. But then he thinks because I write for the love of it and get no pay that he can do me just any way, but some of these mornings he is going to wake up and find himself awfully mistaken. Because with the war and the high price of living my income may give out, and then I will have to get down to the common place of trying to earn bread. Anyhow, I'm right here and can't get away. If you want to do me a real favor and are genuinely interested in my welfare, you might arrange to give The Idler a trip to the mountains, or fix up a nice cool alcove in some shady nook of the park for his comfort and enjoyment. Now, what do you say to that? I see from the Observer that the park is to be formally opened some time very soon, and some distinguished personages are to make addresses. Now, that also tickles me most to death. Just to think that I have a prospect of living to see my dream of years realized in a park in this old town, and at the very place that I have talked about so much and for so long a time. If I was an ordinary person that would puff me up just a little also, but I am so glad that the people have been aroused through my efforts to do this thing, and that we have the park at last, that I am perfectly willing to sit back and hear these other fellows talk about how me and Betsy killed the bear. The park is the thing. And then to see how the children are flocking there already, and what a good time they are having is compensation enough for any ordinary person for even more effort than I expended. Let the whole town turn out to the opening, and if every one who goes would bring a silver offering of one dollar the park could be even more beautified and enlarged than it is. As to its permanency I have not the slightest doubt. I suppose it will be named on the evening of the formal opening. By whatever name called it will still be The Idler's park all the same. But what we want is for all the people of every description and name to unite in making it what it should be, and this can be done by united effort.

And, by the way, that reminds me of a half page I read in the Columbia Record the other day headed in red letters: "The people build the community." That is just the doctrine that I have been preaching for these many years. And, by the way further, I want to say that the Record is doing a mighty fine work in the building of Columbia and my friend Col. Wm. Banks is doing some mighty good work in the editorial department of the paper. On this page is the dial of a clock and on the face for the hours is the following: "Our town first." If you will take the trouble to count these letters you will see that there are just twelve, making a full day. Then the following appears in big letters so that every one may read: "The other day a man said: 'It is a pity that we have no man who is enormously wealthy, who can go ahead and spend money, and do things to make Columbia grow.'"

"We believe that this man put his finger on the one big sore spot of Columbia, and sounded the keynote of our present lack of that progress that all of us feel is possible for Columbia. That thought is in everybody's mind—that thing subconsciously hinders our doing what we ought to do—we are waiting for the other fellow to do it. We are sitting, wondering, wishing, watching, waiting like Micawber for something to turn up, instead of going out and turning up something.

"Columbia doesn't need a millionaire, nor a collection of millionaires to help her grow and prosper and be-

come great—one of the greatest cities in the South for that matter. All Columbia needs is for her people to get together, and work together, and pull together one for all and all for one. We need not the millionaires, but the men who will, and the spirit that does things.

"It is the people of the community who make that community good or bad, rich or poor, progressive or retrogressive, growing or stagnant or slumping. Give us the working, moving, active, progressive community of people who are willing to do any labor to get ahead and there is no force that can stop its growth.

"Get together for Columbia. Do your part. Let every thought and action show your loyalty to Columbia. The hour is striking for greater effort—for more work—for a more concrete expression of your loyalty to Columbia. Remember to say to yourself, each day:

"THIS IS MY TOWN."

And say it in big letters and out loud so that every one else may hear as well as you.

Now what I want the people of Newberry to do is take the above and put Newberry wherever Columbia appears and make it apply to your town and see what will be the result. I will not make further comment at this time, but want every one who reads this column to read what is quoted above very carefully and apply it to Newberry. Get together is what we need here as much as any place I have ever read about. You know, I don't get away from Newberry very often, but I read a lot and it broadens one, and I wish I could get the people of Newberry to read more.

I notice from the paper that the city had my friend "Bill" Smith up for running with the "cut out," whatever that is. I imagine it is something that makes a noise, but I don't know just exactly what it is, but if that is it, I was just wondering what is the name of those things that they have on these motorcycles. And if the law did or did not apply to them, and if it didn't why it didn't. Because if the noise is the thing that it is desired to stop, one of them little two-wheeled things makes more noise than forty automobiles. And if the speed limit and the stop ordinance didn't include them. They look to me like they are more dangerous to rider and walker than an automobile. But then I'm ignorant on these things and am only asking for information. But a jury of his countrymen said "Bill" Smith was not guilty and I'm glad. I think there are so many other things that the police might get after that it is very small to take up a driver simply for making a little noise. A little noise sometimes is good. When the police get them for speeding and they are speeding, then I think the police are doing a good thing, but this little noise is sorter like passing an ordinance to keep the whistles from blowing and the bells from ringing and the boys from whistling and the birds from singing. Now, I may be old timey, but, you know, I always could plow better and hoe more when I felt like whistling and when the niggers were singing. You can't make music without noise, and sometimes music is noise and nothing but noise. Anyhow, let's don't get too still. Let's make a noise like we are doing something. And get together. That's the thing. Get rid of your little prejudices. They hurt a town.

THE IDLER.

P. S.—It has just been called to my attention after I had sent my piece to the editor that the balance of the Baptist lawn where Means grass had grown so luxuriantly had been mowed, and I can't wait until the next issue to commend the women (I know they must have had something to do with it or it wouldn't have been done) for having this work done. I am told it looks a little bleak yet, but it will come out all right and in a few days it will be as pretty as the rest. Just keep on mowing it, so that the Means grass does not get too big and it will be pretty all summer.

T. I.

Offers Guarantees With Reservations

WILLING TO PERMIT STEAMERS TO PASS

GERMAN NOTE TO U. S. PROPOSES RESTRICTED MODUS OPERANDI.

Would Be Confident That America Was Not Allowing Munition Shipments on Passenger Craft.

Berlin, July 9 (v. London, July 10).—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to American Ambassador Gerard last night is:

First, reiterated assurances that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor will the lives of Americans on neutral ships be endangered.

Second, that German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American government will see that these ships do not carry contraband, such ships to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag and should the number of ships thus available for service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

The text of the note follows:

The Note.

"Berlin, July 8.

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war.

"The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany always had permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 8, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolition of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American government, to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found, when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in